Business Directory

-OF THE-

PRINCIPAL AND LEADING HOUSES AND FIRMS.

A TIWOOD & ANDERSON, Flour, Cotton. A LLISON BROTHERS, Hardware, Cut-

D A RMSTHONG & ATKINSON, House and Sign Painters, 40 North Court st., between Main and Second.

BESCHER & CO., Hardware, Cuttery, Guas etc., removed to 222 Main, near Adams. BARBOUR, WILDER & SIMPSON, 223 Second, Adams Bl'k: Cutlery and Guns. BARNUM, F. D. & CO., Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 265 Main, corner Court. BERRY. A. C., dealer in Harness, Saddlery, etc., 312 Second st., N. E. cor, of Monroe.

ROOKS, NEELY & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, 276 Front. CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE, 2031/ Second st., CRAVER, W. E., Photograph Gallery, 200 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

CLEAVES. SMITHWACK & HATCHER. Booksellers, Printers, Binders, 283 Main. C AROLINA LIFE INS. CO., Ilv Main; M. J. Wicks, Pres't; W. F. Poyle, Sec'y.

CASE, C. N.. JB. & CO., Harness, Saddlery, etc., adjoining Woodruff & Co., 177 dats.

DESOTO INS. AND TRUST CO'S Books, Peners and General Business have been removed to the People's Ins. Co., 16 Madison. DAVIS, A. F., House and Sign Painter, 3

E MMONS & SON, Books, Stationery, Mar-azines, etc., 10 Jefferson and 393 Main st. ECKERLY, G. A., Grocers and Cotton Fac-EDWARDS, J. D., Dealer in Oysters, Lake FLANNERY, THOMAS, Plumber, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter, 58 Jofferson street,

FORD, NEWTON, & CO., Greeers and Cotton Factors, 17 Union, Lee Block. FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO., Grocers Cotton Factors, Com. Merch'ts, 209 Main

FORD, J. O. & CO., dealers in Harness, Sad-GRAYSER, GEO. L., Importer of Cigars and dealer in Pipes, in Overton Hotel. GALBREATH, STEWART & CO., Cotton Factors, 11 Union, Stonewall Block.
GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, agent, dealer in Organs and Knabe's Panors, 375 Main.
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. 325 Main, up stairs.

GOODYEAR & FALLS, Central Drug Store, 281 Main street, near Medisen. GRIESHABER, J., 22 Second, near cor. of Madison, Wall Paper and Window Shades

HEINRICH, P. H., & BRU., Confections, Fancy Groceries, Liquors, etc., 224 Main. OERNER, THEO., Druggist and Analyti cal Chemist, 54 and 56 Beal, cor. Second

Beal and 262 Second, near Court. USE, F. C. & CO., dealers in Unoice Fam-HINSON, S., Denti t, 233 Main street, up stairs, Clay Building.

JOHNSON, G. D., Dravgist, 163 Main, two doors north of Overton Hotel. KATZENMACH, F., 317 Main street, Music and Musical Instruments, Planes and Or-gans. Picture Frames made to order.

LEIN & BRO., Wholesale Liquer Dealers, 15 Poplar st. A's in barrols and bottles. OASBALE, J. G. & CO., Agents St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street, Kit Williams Block.

ITTLETON, H. A., & CO., Insurance As't,

INKHAURR & BRO., Manufacturers and dealers in Boots and Shoos, 2814 Second. M EMPHIS CITY BANK, cor. Jefferson and Front; S.H. Tobey, Pren't; E.C. Kirk, Ca'r. M EMPHIS BANK, cor. Main and Madison VI ILLER, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, 219 Main st. BERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.,

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 275 Main. PERDUE, French Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dresses and Cloaks, 273% Main. MAYER, MARSHUETZ & Co., Wholerale and Retail Tobacconists, 300 Main street.

MAYER, MARRHUETZ & CO., dea'ers in Pipes and Smekers' Articles, 300 Main st. T Na OORE, EADER & CO., Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, 358 and 360 Second street. NI COMBS & CO., dealers in Hardware, Cut lers, Mechanics' Tools, 322% and 324 Main MI ORRIS, James L. "The Hatter." Fran-oisco & Wiggin, 307 Main, Peabody House, ORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., J. S. Chapin, State Agent, 34 Union.

O Bollib BROS, & CO., Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, 312 Front. PULLEN, BEN, K., Importer, wholesale and retail dealer in China, Glass and Queensware, and silver-plated ware. 273 Main DODESTA & CAZASSA, dealers in Confec-tioneries, etc., 252 Main, cor, North Court B PRESCOTT, U. F. & CO., dealers in Cont B Oil, Lamps, Soaps, etc., 40 Jefferson street. PICKETT, W. S. & CO., Commission Mer-chants and Cotton Fastors, 276 Front st. DODESTA, L. & CO., Wholesale Grosers and dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, 236 Front. O

POWER, J. & CO., Merchant Tallors, 250 BPICE, bTIX & CO., 319 Main, exclusive R Gil. etc., pholesale and retail, 194 Main. STANLEY, EWITH & CO., Wholesale Gro-T. CHARLES EATING-HOUSE, COR. OF Jefferson and Second, open at all nody. WARDLAW & KINGDON, Fronts.

SCHEIBLER & CO , 288 Main street, Acal in Leather, Tailor and Shoo Findings, and pay cash for Hides, Purs, Deer Shins, etc. AFFURD, J. M. & CO., Grocers, Commission Merchants, etc., 294 Second street. SELIGMAN, JOE, Desote Stable, 55 Union, between Second and Third,

SOUTHERN HOOP SKIRT MANUFAC'Y. TAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, 353 Main, between Union and Gayoso.

SMITH, J. A. J., dealer in Drugs, Tolist ar-Co., Dry Boods, 202 Main. ShULIZ, A. O., Practical Safe Maker and Macbinist, Ill Jefferson street, STOLES, J., dealer in Tinware, Coal, Mam-WREDENBURGH, R. V., Insurance Agent,

WARDLAW & KINGDON, Clears and To-HEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MA-CHINES, 256 Second. BW ELLS & COLL, dealers in Dry Goods,

WARD, H. D. & CO., wholesale and rotall dealers in Garden and Field Seeds, Fer-dilizers, Fruit Trees, Agril Impl'ts, 222 Main. Buggies, etc., 179 Main street.

Y. The state of the second st W AED, J. U., Clothing, etc., Revisiont Part nor Garthweire Lewish Stuart, 271 Main

PIBLIC



LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1869.

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

sewing machine.

WEST PREMI

GENTLEMEN:

Novelties in BORDERED TROUSERINGS of ENGLISH DUCKS.

A fine WHITE RUSSIA DUCK for 90c per yard.

We invite attention to these goods as being UNEQUALLED for the season.

WELLS & COLL,

CLOTH WAREROOM, 17 COURT STREET.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

ALLEMENTS.

mm JAMS SEEFING

By Whitmore & Co.

VOL. VIII.

The Public Lengue is published every Afternoon (except Sunday) by E. WHITMORE and J. J. DuBOSE, under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO.,

at No. 13 Madison street.

The Pushto Langua is served to City subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers.

Ry mail (in advance): One year, \$8; six nonths, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, 75 Newsdealers supplied at 2% cents per copy-Communications upon subjects of general in-terest to the public are at all times acceptable. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Eight lines of Nonparell, solid, constitute a

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the

Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion. To regular advertisers we offer superior in-ducements, both as to rate of charges and man-ner of displaying their favors.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Bollar per square for each inser-

All bills for advertising are due when con-tracted and payable on demand. es. All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to WHITMORE & CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

"The Fancy "-Superstitions Sports.

From the New Orleans Picayune.] General A. L. S., of Kentucky, per-haps one of the best card players in that State, would never play a hand or risk a dollar if there was a black cat in the room. Ex-Governor B., from one of the Western States, an inveterate gamester, would never sit down to a table in a room where there was a looking glass. Some gamblers refuse to play it, on entering guard. These cleared the roadway, the graphs the side paths. All was nearly all the damage that the room, the left foot crosses the thres-hold first, and no persuasion can induce them to do so until they leave and return with the right foot foremest. To put your foot on the chair of a player is a sure premonition of bad luck. Some men will never play on Friday.

In 1849 I was a passenger on the steamer Star Spangled Banner, from New Orleans to Louisville. She was crowded with people, and an hour after leaving New Orleans found twenty card tables drawn out, and three or four score of passengers deeply absorbed in the mystery of "old sledge," euchre and poker. All that night and the next day the game went on. As fortune, however, soon singled out and made victims of the poorer and less skilled players, so the poorer and less skilled players, so the number gradually decreased until the fourth day out, when only one table was running. Old Bob Brasher, a negro trader, young Ben Sandford, a horse trader, and two planters from Lafourche, still kept on. Although they had played almost incessantly for four days and nights, yet luck had favored neither party, and they were within a few dollars of ty, and they were within a few dollars of even. The "bucking" had been princi-pally between Brasher and Sandford, but heretofore they had kept themselves

within the "gentleman's limit"—five hundred dollars.

After leaving Memphis the game was renewed, and the bystanders observed "that big play was on the tapis," as young Sandford was considerably under the influence of liquor, and when in that condition he was known to be a heavy player. Late at night the two traders came together; both had "backing hands," and Louisiana and Kentucky bank notes soon almost covered the table bank notes seen almost covered the table. The margin of five hundred dollars had base forgotten, and one, two, three, five hundred hetter rapidly passed between them. At last Brasher to ned hack from the table, unbuttoned his vest, and to it from around his body a belt filled with gold pieces. Laying it down upon hank notes he specialmed, "Three thousand dollars better!" Sanford became specialies, his face turned deadly nale. speechless; his face turned deadly pale; he called for a glass of liquor, which he drank, never once taking his eyes from the belt of gold. He had exhausted his means in the former bets; all his money lay upon the table. At last a thought edifice."

struck him. "Ben! here, sir!" he exclaimed.
"Yes, massa," and Sandford's body
servant, a fine, athletic, pure-blood, came

Get upon the table, sir !" Not during to disobey—as he knew well in that moment of freezy his young master would send a bullet through his brain did he refuse-the slave trem blingly stepped on the table, crushing the bank notes and gold beneath his feet. "For the good Lord's sake, massa Ben, don't bet dis nigger off! What will the old missas say when you go home? Oh, massa Ben, please don't," groaned the boy, but in vain.

"Call you, sir!" shricked Sandford, at

the same time laying down four queens

An invincible, sir !" said Brasher,

ears. With one spring, the slave started from the table, dashed through the thin folding doors of the "Social Hall" out on the boiler deck, and, with a half-ut-tered prayer for the "old missus," he threw himself into the dark waters of the Mississippi, and was seen no more-Death prevented Brasher from claiming his spoil. Sandford for weeks lingered on a sick bed, but at last recovered, and forever renounced the gaming table. He "made good," however, the money worth of the negro to the winner.

Paris Letter-Fine Times in Paris. Correspondence of the Richmond Disputch.]

PARIS, May 19, 1869.

During the week there has been a little "playing at Revolution." The troubles may be said to have commenced on the evening of the 12th, following the meeting held in the Chatalet Theater, and which was convoked by M. Emile Ollivier, a moderate Liberal, to discuss politics with his opponent, M. Baucel. It is between these two candidates for the third electoral district of Paris that all importance is centered. It is a trial of strength between the moderate party, aided by the Government—as it has no other choice—and the revolutionists, represented by M. Baucel. Upwards of fifteen thousand persons besieved the above theater for admission, broke down the railings, forced the doors, and rushed in. All order disappeared. With great difficulty the orator of the evening was heard. Finally the meeting had to be dissolved, it became so boisterous and disloyal. The crowd moved towards the service of the content of the other South-for the management of the other South-for the management of the proposed that score of states. This confession of that error comes at a late hour, but better even now than not at all, and we trust will open the eyes of those who have given the party which has been committing the party which has been committed. In party which has been committed the party which has been committing the party order disappeared. Vith great difficulty the orator of the evening was heard. Finally the meeting had to be dissolved, it became so boisterous and disloyal. The crowd moved towards the Bastile, yelling seditious cries and singing the Marsellaise. Some sixty arrests were made. On Friday evening a political resumpt took place at the Naarrests were made. On Friday evening a political reunion took place at the Napoleon Circus. Inside, the crowd was great, but outside still greater. Uttimately, both crowds met and swept down the Boulevards, tearing down railings, trees, and uprooting stones. Shops were closed as quickly as possible. Revolutionary songs and cries became general. The police were maltreated with stones and life preservers. One inspector is repolice charging the side paths. All was soon over. Succeeding evenings wit-nessed bands of young men marching through the streets singing probibited songs and expressing illegal epithets. The students had a little affair of their own. The city is now calm. The right to hold these public meetings expired on Monday night. Five days will elapse to allow excited passions to cool-the news-

papers alone having the privilege to write warmly—and on Sunday morning at eight the vote by ballot opens, ending on Monday evening at four. Some allow-ance must be made for these disturbances; it has been the first exercise of the right of electioneering under the second em-pire. The French press is correct in saying there has been nothing in these ex-cesses like what takes place during election in England, America or Switzer-land. Very true; but there is this difference, that in France an election riot may end in a revolution—in placing a bonnet rouge on the head of the sovereign— sacking the Tuileries and gutting the Palais Royal for "auld acquaintance" sake. Of course, Frenchmen still want the compliment of liberty—they have a right to ask for more; but let it be done in a constitutional manner — like freemen. What is still their due, it is certainly not worth while overthrowing a dynasty and deluging streets with blood to attain. It is a more prudent policy to give cautiously national characteristics remembered than

national characteristics remembered than to give all at once, and then be forced hereafter to recall. It is this latter course that has ever proved most disastrous for all governments in France-republics included. It is this conditional instalment-giving of liberty, the natural consequence of an individual system of government, that meets with most ap-proval by those who know France best, and which the general election will un-

Tobacco stands where, upward of two and a half centuries ago, stood its name-sake "Potapico"—the term meaning, we believe, "river between high hills." The Point Lookout of modern times was named "Sparks Poynt." Upon the banks of the Potomae, in what is now known as "Cedar Point Neck," stood the villegra of "Nashemack," and immedivillago of "Mushemuck," and immediately across Nanjemoy Croek, near what is known as "Nanjemoy Stores," was located the town of "Mataughquamend."

The London dramatic season, just eed, has not been a success. Several of the leading theaters have not paid expenses, and it is hinted that the influx Tennessee Republicanism -Its Fuueral About to Start. From the New York World |

The Times at last admits that the Republican party in Tennessee and other Southern States has been conducted on the proscriptive and intolerant policy. The acknowledgment is also made that the party in those States "has cultivated the party in those States "has cultivated a bitter and intolerant spirit," and "made blatant 'loyalty' the sole condition of political privileges." This is the admission of one of the papers which has heretofore upheld and lauded this very policy, and joined with the other Radical papers in denouncing those who opposed this mode of governing the Southern States. This confession of that error comes at a late hour, but better even

Tennessee have been taken as a model for the management of the other Southern State governments. It has been

cism of the French Revolution and Reign of Terror than anything else. Yet it has been upheld by the entire Republican party press, and all who protested sgainst were disfranchised and often compelled

nearly all the damage that it was possi-ble in the enforcement of this policy, and seeing that the people are rising up in mass against the authors of these outrages upon liberty, is now endeavoring to make a virtue of necessity by confessing all that has been charged against its course, in the hope of thereby obtaining a new lease of power. The leaders and organs of the party are pretending to advocate a more liberal policy. In the asxisty for further control in Tenessee, they are compelled, according to the Times' admission, to acknowledge that the policy of the party in Tennessee has been that "of hate;" that the Governor has heretofore "been vested" with power fatal to the freedom of elections; that the work of reconstruction has tended towards anarchy; and that the measures adopted by the party heretofore have been mere contrivances for the gratification of enmities and the furtherance of

elfish " ends." In these statements are admissions that all we have charged, in connection that all we have charged, in connection with other Demecratic journals, against the Republican party in its treatment of the South, is true. These confessions came at a late day, and, accompanied as they are by the announcement that a change of policy is required to save the party from defeat, they look very much like a death-bed remorse. We mistake the sentiment of the people of that state if they are cajoled by these confessions into giving the Republican party another lease of power there. On the contrary, it shows more plainly the necessity, if they wish to maintain their political freedom and desire to secure their political freedom and desire to secure their politi-cal and personal rights, of repudiating all who have had any part or lot in enforcing the proscriptive and intolerant policy in that State.

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Al by those who know
which the general election win
bitedly ratify. People want rest—are
inning to find out that perfect gorgment is no inois a monopoly of party
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will at last see the "crowning of the
set edifice."

Indian Sites.

Indian Sites Share and would sear claimed to woo which are claimed to

The question now at issue before the people of Pennsylvania is not merely whether twenty thousand negro ballots shall be added to the Radical vote in this

white men of Pennsylvania. The que white men of Pennsylvania. The question is whether the ignorant and brutal Vondoo worshippers of the South, ignorant of the ballot, and careless of its privileges, driven to the polls is herds by carpet-bag masters, whom they have exchanged for their overseers, shall dictate constitutions and forms of government for Pennsylvanians. It is not so much whether negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania as it is whether the voice of her citizens shall be overwhelmed and their constitution abrogated by hurling the igconstitution abrogated by hurling the ig-norant blacks of the reconstructed States on the ballot box at the bidding of their Radical owners. If republican govern-ment can stand this shock, in conjunc-tion with the corruption of the Legislation with the corruption of the Legislature, who shall say that our political institutions cannot defy every assault?
One of the schemes by which enemies of
free government seek its destruction is to
degrade the ballot by putting it into the
hands of ignorant negroes, who are at the
mercy of the designing and corrupt.
When the people shall grow weary of the
evils thus engendered, the Radical enemies of the republic will be ready to proclaim the failure of popular government.
Those who seek to destroy the constitution of Pennsylvania by invoking the aid tion of Pennsylvania by invoking the aid of the negroes of the South are not the friends of equal suffrage, but they are the enemies of free government.—Patriot.

propriety, but because its function is supererogatory, for as a simple matter of fact, more than balf of the journals of worse than a despotism, exceeding in its intolerance and proscriptiveness that of any of the monarchial governments of the Old World.

The reign of Republicanism in Tennessee has partaken more of the fanaticism of the French Revolution and Reign. ruins, or march on in pursuit of imperialism, until the whole land is a vast pandemonium of horrors? We say in pursuit, party press, and all who protested sgainst it denounced as traitors and copper-heads, while such as resided in that State ware disfranchised and often compelled ples of the ruling faction—there can be nothing but anarchy, that same chronic anarchy that we witness in Mexico South America, until the anarchical ele-ments are sloughed off, die out, become extinct "like the Indians." Monarchy consists in the rule of classes-that is, in artificial distinctions in our own race, and Democracy is based on the natural distinction of race, and which necessarily prevent the former. If, therefore, the natural and eternally ordained rule of the white man over the negro be abolished, ignored, debauched, lost sight of, and the American masses distorted and degraded into a common citizenship with negroes, of course we must drift back into monarchism just to the extent that that be-But, we repeat, monarchism, as it proved in Mexico, is as impossible as Democracy on a Mongrel basis, and therefore the Imperialist is fooling away its time. There is one cure for the nation—Restoration of the White Republic, or death death to our civilization as well as liberty, and every man in our midst that assents to Mongrelism, is a traitor to Democracy and a fool to boot, of necessity.—New York Day-Book.

> Shipments of Arms and Munitions of War to Cuba.

We have special and creditable advices that, by means of seven or eight expeditions which have within a few months left New York and Philadelphia, the Cubana have received large and somewhat surprising quantities of arms and munitions of war. The Cuban authorities here and in Washington have, as we are informed, been incessantly ac-tive, and the result of their efforts is seen

phis in the first expedition therefrom were three schooners with \$600 and four steel gung. This cargo was delivered near Trinidad on the 17th of April, and has already, if report he credible, told with effect on the situation in the greatly disaffected quarter. faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to perform all the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution. Perhaps the Public will tell us with effect on the situation in the greatly disaffected quarter. The accord expedition had its landing at the same place the same place and its landing at the same place. with 3500 guns in a small stanmer. The third expedition has just gone with 2500 arms. By these various expeditions the Cubans have received 21,100 small arms and 22 cannon or field pieces. These supplies, received within a period com-paratively brief, constitute the most de-cided and extensive aid the Cubans have

The New York Tribuns of yesterday

in the animated hopes and renewed spirits of the patriots in the field. On the strength of the recent help given to

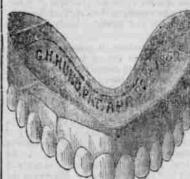
FAVORITE Cook Stoves,

The Imperialist.

We have scarcely noticed this Impe-rialist aspirant for public favor, not be-cause it is not conducted with ability and

DENTISTRY.

G. H. HURD.



DENTIST, 72 Jefferson St., Memphis, Tenn.

TERTH EXTRACTED WITH "LAUGH-ING GAS" without pain. Upper sets of teeth inserted, by a new process, without any plate in the roof of the mouth. 78-4

GET THE BEST. Sent by Express, Cash on Delivery.

The Gennine Oroide Gold Watches,

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED BY us are all the best make, hunting cases, finely obased and beautifully enamelled, patent and detached levers, full kweled, and every watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and occaranters by the company to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, but retain an appearance equal to solid sold as loss as worn. These celebrated watches we are now sending out by mail and express, C. Q. D., anywhere within the United States and Canadas, at the regular wholesale price, payable on delivers. No move is agregated by Advance, as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them. A Single Watch to any Address, 815.

A club of six, with an extra watch to the agent sending the club, \$90; making seven watches for \$90.

Also, a superh lot of most olegant Oroide Chains, of the latest and most couly styles and patterns, for ladies, and centlemen's wear, from ten to fants inches in length, as prices of \$2.5%, 56 and 28 each; sent when ordered with waith at the regular wholesale prices.

Describe the watch required, whether ladies or sentlemen's size, and address your orders and letters to

THE ORGIDE WATCH CO., caw56.†

LE Fulton street, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Nook the only Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition.

NO. 86.

It makes the Lock Stitch alike on both sides.

The work will not rip or ravel, and is more beautiful than by hand.

It will do the work of Fifteen Hand-sewers.

It uses no Shuttle and has but one tension.

100,000 were sold last year. 3,000 now running in the City of Memphis. 120,000 more in use than any other Machine.

Full instruction given at the rooms or at purchaser's house, where they are taught to Cord, Braid, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Gather, Gather and sew on the band at the same time. All improvements put to old Machines.

Silk, Clark's Cotton and Cord on hand to suit all Machines.

TERMS so easy that any one can purchase a Machine.

Sale Rooms, 256 Second Street.

S. JUKES,

W. C. Davis & Co.'s

Grates, Tinware, COAL OIL, Lamps, etc.

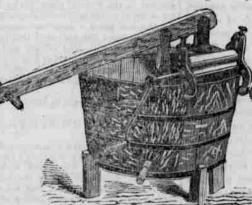
328 SECOND STREET,

MEMPHIS. - - TENN.

THE CELEBRATED

DAVIS WASHING MACHINE;

Patented July 2, 1867.



FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by G. REDER,

S 1-2 Washington st.

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

MANUFACTURED

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, MORE EASILY OPERATED THAN ANY OTHER Machine in use. It includes Sherman's Improved Iron framed Wringer, acknowledged to be the best in America. Price, complete, Sib. State and county rights for sale at the Wheeler & Wilson's Nawing Machine Rooms. 206 Second street, or by J. D. M. Merey, at Worsham House

State and county rights exchanged for good farming lands. AGENTS WANTED.

WM. DEAN & CO. Choice Groceries, Tens, PROVISIONS

SEEDSMEN.

SOUTHERN SEED AND AGRICULTURAL DEPOT.

R. D. WARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

SEED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, ETC., 232 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Just Received:

A LARGE LOT OF

Mowers and Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers. Hay Rakes, Wheat Fans. Grain Cradles, Scythes, Evaporators, Sorghum Mills, Cotton Planters,

Cultivators, Cider and Wine Mills, Ete., ete., ete., etc.

We have the largest stock of Fertilizers ever brought South.

We are NOLE AGENTS in Memphis for the Excelsior Reaper and Rower, Buckeye Cultivator, Grain Brill, Cider Press, and N. W. Fertilizing Co. We defy conpetition. Givens a call, 65.90 R. D. WARD & Co.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MISSISSIFFI RIVER RATLEDAD CO., t MEMBERS, May 27, 1669, t THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Mississippi River rati-road, at the office of the Company in Memphis, at 18 o', lock a. m., or

Friday, the 24th day of Jane, 1862,

For the purpose of electing nine Directors of and road, to serve for one year.

By order of the Board,

15-naw-let ISAAC MORRISON, See'y.